

# Oxford Democrat.

No. 22, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, October 4, 1842.

Old Series, No. 33, Vol. 9.

**OXFORD DEMOCRAT,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY  
George W. Whitman,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance.  
Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms;  
the Proprietor not being accountable for any error  
beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.  
A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in ad-  
vance, and no credit will be given for a longer period  
than three months.  
COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS on business must  
be Post-Paid to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing  
Executed with neatness and despatch.

**BICKETT & LIVERMAN,**  
TAILORS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
Broadcloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,  
No. 7, Exchange Street,  
PORTLAND.  
Wm. C. BICKETT,  
Wm. W. LIVERMAN.

**THEODORE MERRILL**  
HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beauti-  
ful assortment of  
**Woolen De Laines, Alp-  
hines, Samoye Cloths,  
CALICOES,**  
From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.  
**Silk & Cotton Velvet.**  
**SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIM-  
MINGS** for Gentlemen's Clothes.  
**Dress & Bonnet Silk.**  
**CLOAK CLOTHS.**  
A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety  
of smaller articles at low prices.  
Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.  
Oxford, Nov. 1841. (127)

**Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!**  
**CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,**  
WOULD inform his friends and the public generally  
that he has just received from Boston a good  
assortment of  
**NEW GOODS,**  
which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved  
credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of  
**LUMBER,**  
such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Glapboards.  
South Paris, April 11th, 1842. (140)

**WILLIAM B. BENNETT,**  
Attorney at Law,  
BUCKFIELD, Me.  
HAYING been supplied with all necessary papers  
is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail  
themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any  
business under said Act entrusted to him will be faith-  
fully attended to.  
March 5, 1842. (44)

**WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.  
**TIMOTHY LUDDEN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

**Dr. T. H. Brown,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
PARIS HILL.

**SAMUEL F. RAWSON,**  
Deputy Sheriff,  
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.  
All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly at-  
tended to.  
Feb. 14, 1842. (41)

**SAMUEL F. MARBLE,**  
DEPUTY SHERIFF,  
FOR THE COUNTIES OF  
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,  
POLAND, Me.

**CLOCKS & WATCHES**  
Cleaned & Repaired by  
**B. WALTON,**  
Paris Hill, Me.

**BONNETS, BONNETS.**  
A new supply of FLO-  
RENCE, and other  
kinds of the latest style of  
BONNETS, just received  
and for sale cheap, by  
H. W. GOODNOW,  
Norway, June 18, 1842. 7c0pt

**Administrators & Guardians**  
**DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THE  
OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

**Emancipation.**  
I HEREBY give notice that I have this day released  
from my son, JOHN A. HOLSTER, all claim to his  
services and earnings, during his minority—that I shall  
claim none of his earnings, nor interfere with any of  
his contracts—or pay any of his debts after this date.  
ISAAC HOLSTER.

Witness—LEVI WHITMAN,  
Norway, July 6th, 1842. (21)

her articles in pro-  
f. GOODNOW.  
119

**\$10,000 REWARD**  
Will be paid to any Physician who will produce  
a better Compound for Family use  
than the  
**GENUINE DUTCH OR**  
**GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.**

STYLED  
**THE LION OF THE DAY.**

TO the inhabitants of the United States  
and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of  
the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial  
of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic, and  
other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These  
Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany,  
and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the  
United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family  
Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vege-  
table kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation  
and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in  
their effects, and unvaried in their results. They have long  
received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical  
Faculty: such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr. Guernsey, of N. York;  
Dr. Delamater, Dr. Hosack, and Dr. Landou, of Dutchess coun-  
ty; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have  
long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and  
becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people Dyspepsia,  
in others, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria,  
Anemia, Gout, Piles, Eruptions, Loos Spasms, Chronic Di-  
arrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption  
of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellows  
and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costi-  
ness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remit-  
tent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all  
Bilious complaints. These different complaints are each, one  
and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as  
detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legisla-  
tion, one bad law must be supported by others equally as in-  
jurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy  
body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vi-  
brates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into  
discord.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some  
will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system, and  
has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and re-  
move all obstruction and assist nature in its vital laws.  
For sale in almost every town in the United States and the  
Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day,  
having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.  
For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each  
agent below mentioned.

**AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.**  
South Waterford, A. Houghton.  
Lewell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.  
Fryeburg, H. C. Russell.  
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.  
Hiram, S. Fye.  
Woodstock, J. Dickson.  
North Paris, Houghton & Blaine.  
South Paris, O. H. Paine.  
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.  
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.  
Canton, J. H. Hensley.  
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.  
Dixfield, G. L. Eastle.  
Mexico, J. M. Dulloff.  
East Rumford, A. Holster.  
Rumford, A. C. Dwyer, O. C. Holster.  
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.  
Harford, W. Hall.  
Jacksonville, C. Howe.  
Porter, E. Bliss, J.  
Sweden, B. Nevins.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.  
C. C. COLLINS, Travelling Agent.  
July 20.

**HEALTH AND STRENGTH.**  
**Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated**  
**Sherry Wine Bitters.**

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make  
the name put up in pressed packages, and sold by all the  
Druggists and most of the W. L. Grocers Dealers in Boston and  
vicinity. Also, by my agents in all the principal towns thro'-  
out New England and the Southern and Western States.  
Z. S. HALL, BARRINGTON, corner of Seaboard street,  
Halifax, is general agent for the Province of Nova Scotia.  
S. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER, and PERRY  
MORSE are my only authorized travelling agents.

Office 15 Hanover Street, Boston.  
75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per paper.  
The following are selected from a large number of Editorial  
notices.

From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.  
Dr. Richardson's Bitters.—In our columns may be found  
an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S.  
O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to  
be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely  
vegetable matter, and from our own experience as well as oth-  
ers, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating  
effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters,  
as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared  
and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of  
our own State, and who has said but little by way of puffing  
himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge them-  
selves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the spring  
and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Nervous  
complaints, &c., we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will  
be found a safe, agreeable and effectual restorative. As good  
health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early  
advise those laboring under such diseases, to make trial of Dr.  
Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm and may do much  
good, as we are confident they have. As they are purely vege-  
table and vegetable medicines are unquestionably the most con-  
genial to the human system.

From the News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.  
Dr. Richardson's Bitters, advertised in another column,  
are highly spoken of in this vicinity by gentlemen who are not  
in the habit of drinking bitters (any more than the good girl  
is of going to meetings) for the pleasure of it. We have  
no taste for these things ourselves, being quite bitter enough al-  
ready, without the aid of rue, wormwood or quassia. Never-  
theless, afflicted with the prevalent diseases enumerated in  
the advertisement, and obliged to become either a pill swal-  
lower or a bitter-bulder, we should be inclined to call at Dr. R.'s  
and enquire the way to "Health and Strength" of Doctor Rich-  
ardson.

From the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton, Mass.  
Richardson's Bitters.—Of the numerous medicines which  
are advertised in our paper from time to time, we know but  
little—their virtues must be known only to those who have made  
use of them. But with Dr. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are  
somewhat acquainted. These Bitters we used in our family last  
summer, for general debility and headache, and much relief was  
derived from them. Those who may be subject to nervous head-  
ache, will find the Bitters very beneficial—they proved so in the  
case to which we refer.

From the Barnstable Patriot.  
"HEALTH AND STRENGTH"—To regain or preserve there-  
is the great desideratum. Nothing that we know of will do it  
more effectually, than warm weather, than Dr. Richardson's  
Sherry Wine Bitters. Try 'em—the strictest temperance man  
need not be afraid of the alcohol in them. There is no more o-  
ther than is absolutely necessary to preserve the SPIRIT OF THE  
"FROGS AND YAKS" of which they are composed.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the DOCT'S OFFICE,  
15 HANOVER ST. BOSTON.  
J. S. KELLY & CO., and B. MASON, wholesale agents  
Portland.

AGENTS:—Paris, T. CROCKER; S. Paris, A. Field;  
Norway, G. J. Ordway, Harrington, G. & F. Blake; North  
Bridton, H. H. Hensley, J. D. Hensley, G. Hensley; Brown-  
field, D. F. Hensley; Fryeburg, H. C. Russell; Lewell, J. Walker;  
Sweden, B. Nevins; Bridgeton, C. Parker.—c0b0032

**MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES ACCOMPANYING  
A TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.**

I have the satisfaction to communicate to the  
Senate the results of the negotiations recently  
had in this city with the British minister, special  
and extraordinary.

These results comprise,  
1st. A treaty to settle and define the bounda-  
ries between the territories of the United States  
and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in  
North America, for the suppression of the African  
slave trade, and the surrender of criminals,  
fugitives from justice, in certain cases.

2d. A correspondence on the subject of the  
interference of the Colonial authorities of the  
British West Indies with American merchant  
vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by  
violence, into the ports of those colonies.

3d. A correspondence upon the subject of the  
attack and destruction of the steamboat Caroline.

4th. A correspondence on the subject of im-  
pressment.

If this treaty shall receive the approbation of  
the Senate, it will terminate a difference respect-  
ing boundary which has long subsisted between  
the two governments—has been the subject of  
several ineffectual attempts at settlement, and has  
sometimes led to great irritations not without  
danger of disturbing the existing peace. Both  
the U. States and the States more immediately  
have entertained no doubt of the validity of the  
American title to all the territory which has been  
in dispute; but that title was controverted, and the  
government of the United States had agreed to  
make the dispute a subject of arbitration. One  
arbitration had been actually had, but had failed  
to settle the controversy; and it was found, at  
the commencement of last year, that a corres-  
pondence had been held between the two gov-  
ernments for a joint commission, with an ulti-  
mate reference to an umpire or arbitrator, with au-  
thority to make a final decision. That corres-  
pondence, however, had been retarded by various  
occurrences, and had come to no definite result  
when the special mission of Lord Ashburton  
was announced. This movement on the part  
of England afforded, in the judgment of the Exe-  
cutive, a favorable opportunity for making an at-  
tempt to settle this long existing controversy by  
some agreement or treaty, without further refer-  
ence to arbitration. It seemed entirely proper  
that, if this purpose were entertained, consulta-  
tion should be had with the authorities of the  
States of Maine and Massachusetts. Letters,  
therefore, of which copies are herewith com-  
municated, were addressed to the Governors of these  
States suggesting that commissioners should be  
appointed by each of them respectively, to repair  
to this city and confer with the authorities of this  
government, on a line by agreement or compromise,  
with its equivalents and compensations.

This suggestion was met by both States with a  
spirit of candor and patriotism, and promptly  
complied with. Four commissioners on the part  
of Maine, and three on the part of Massachusetts,  
all persons of distinction and high character,  
were duly appointed and commissioned, last no-  
vember in presenting themselves at the seat of Gov-  
ernment of the United States. These commis-  
sioners have been in correspondence with this  
government during the period of the discussions;  
have enjoyed its confidence and freest communi-  
cations; have aided the general object with their  
council and advice; and in the end, have unani-  
mously signified their assent to the line propos-  
ed in the treaty.

Ordinarily, it would be no easy task to recon-  
cile and bring together such a variety of inter-  
ests in a matter in itself difficult and perplexed;  
but the efforts of the government in attempting  
to accomplish this desirable object, have been  
seconded and sustained by a spirit of accommo-  
dation and conciliation on the parts of the States  
concerned, to which much of the success of these  
efforts is to be ascribed.

Connected with the settlement of the line of  
the Northeastern Boundary, so far as it respects  
the States of Maine and Massachusetts, is the  
continuation of that line along the highlands to  
the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut  
river. Which of the sources of that stream is  
entitled to that character, has been matter of  
controversy and of some interest to the State of  
New Hampshire. The King of the Netherlands de-  
cided the main branch to be the northwesternmost  
head of the Connecticut. This did not satisfy  
the claim of New Hampshire. The line agreed to  
in the present treaty follows the highlands to  
the head of Half's stream, and thence down that  
river, embracing the whole claim of New Hamp-  
shire, and establishing her title to 100,000 acres  
of territory, more than she would have had by  
the decision of the King of the Netherlands.

By the treaty 1783, the line is to proceed down  
the Connecticut river to the 45th degree of north  
latitude, and thence west by that parallel, till it  
strikes the St. Lawrence. Recent examinations  
having ascertained that the line heretofore receiv-  
ed as the true line of latitude between these points  
was erroneous, and that the correction of this er-  
ror would not only leave, on the British side, a  
considerable tract of territory, heretofore suppos-  
ed to belong to the States of Vermont and New  
York, but also Rouse's Point, the site of a mili-  
tary work of the United States, it has been re-  
garded as an object of importance, not only to  
establish the rights and jurisdiction of those States,  
up to the line which they have been considered  
to extend, but also to comprehend Rouse's Point  
within the territory of the United States. The  
relinquishment by the British Government of all  
territory south of the line heretofore considered  
to be the true line, has been obtained; and the  
consideration for this relinquishment, is to enure  
by the provisions of the treaty to the States of  
Maine and Massachusetts.

The line of boundary, then, from the source  
of the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, so far as  
Maine and Massachusetts are concerned, is fixed  
by their own consent and for considerations sat-  
isfactory to them the chief of these considerations  
being the privilege of transporting the lumber and  
agricultural products grown and raised in  
Maine, on the waters of the St. John's and its  
tributaries down that river to the ocean, free  
from imposition or disability. The importance  
of this privilege, perpetual in its terms, to a coun-  
try covered at present by pine forests of great  
value, and much of it capable hereafter of agri-  
cultural improvement, is not a matter upon which  
the opinion of intelligent men is likely to be di-  
vided.

So far as New Hampshire is concerned, the  
treaty secures all that she requires, and New  
York and Vermont are quieted to the extent of  
their claim and occupation. The difference  
which would be made in the northern boundary  
of these two States, by correcting the parallel of  
latitude, may be seen in Tanner's Maps, (1786)  
new Atlas. Maps Nos. 6 and 9.

From the intersection of the 45th deg. of north  
latitude with the St. Lawrence, and along that  
river and the lake to the water communication  
between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, the  
line was definitely agreed on by the commis-  
sioners of the two Governments, under the 6th  
article of the Treaty of Ghent. But between this  
last mentioned point and the Lake of the Woods,  
the Commissioners acting under the 7th article  
of the treaty found several matters of disagree-  
ment, and therefore made no joint report to their  
respective governments. The first of these was  
Sugar Island, or St. George's Island lying in St.  
Mary's River, or the communication between  
Lakes Huron and Superior. By the present  
treaty, this Island is embraced in the territories  
of the United States. Both from soil and po-  
sition, it is regarded as of much value.

Another matter of difference was the matter of  
extending the line from the point at which the  
Commissioners arrived, north of Isle Royale, in  
Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods. The  
British Commissioner insisted on proceeding to  
the Fond du Lac, at the southwest angle of the  
Lake, and thence by the River St. Louis to the  
Rainy Lake. The American Commissioner sup-  
posed the true course to be to proceed by way of  
the Dog River. Attempts were made to com-  
promise this difference, but without success.

The details of those proceedings are found at  
length in the printed separate reports of the Com-  
missioners.

From the imperfect knowledge of this remote  
country, at the date of the treaty of peace, some  
of the descriptions in that treaty do not harmo-  
nize with its natural features as now ascertained.  
"Long Lake" is nowhere to be found under that  
name. There is reason for supposing, however,  
that the sheet of water intended by that name, is  
the estuary at the mouth of Pigeon River. The  
present treaty adopts therefore that estuary and  
river and afterwards pursues the usual route,  
across the height of land by the various portages  
and small lakes, till the line reaches Rainy Lake;  
from which the Commissioners agreed on the ex-  
tension of it to its termination, in the northwest  
angle of the Lake of the Woods. The region  
of country on and near the shore of the Lake,  
between Pigeon River on the north, and Fond  
du Lac and the River St. Louis on the south and  
west, considered valuable as a mineral region, is  
thus included within the United States. It em-  
braces a territory of four millions of acres, north-  
ward of the claim set up by the British Commis-  
sioner under the treaty of Ghent. From the  
height of land at the head of Pigeon River, west-  
ward to the Rainy Lake, the country is under-  
stood to be of little value, being described by  
surveyors and marked on the map as a region of  
rock and water.

From the northwest angle of the Lake of the  
Woods, which is found to be in latitude 45 deg.  
23 min. 55 sec. north, existing treaties require  
the line to be run due South to its intersection  
with the 45th parallel, and thence along that pa-  
rallel to the Rocky Mountains.

After sundry informal communications with  
the British Minister upon the subject of the  
claims of the two countries of territory west of  
the Rocky Mountains, so little probability was  
found to exist of coming to any agreement on  
that subject at present, that it was not thought  
expedient to make it one of the subjects of formal  
negotiation, to be entered upon between this  
Government and the British Minister, as part  
of his duties under the special mission.

By the treaty of 1783, the line of division  
along the river and lakes, from the place where  
the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the St.  
Lawrence, to the outlet of Lake Superior, is in-  
variably to be drawn through the middle of their main  
channels. Such a line it intended according to  
the literal terms of the treaty, would, it is obvi-  
ous, occasionally intersect islands.

The manner in which the commissioners of  
the Governments dealt with this difficult subject,  
may be seen in their reports. But where the  
line, thus following the middle of the river, or  
water course, did not meet with islands, yet it  
was liable sometimes to leave the only practi-  
cable navigable channel altogether on one side.

The treaty made no provision for the common  
use of the waters by the citizens and subjects of  
both countries.

It has happened, therefore, in a few instances,  
that the use of the river, in particular places,  
would be greatly diminished, to one party or the  
other, it in fact, there was not a choice in the  
use of channels and passages. Thus at the Long  
Sault, in the St. Lawrence, a dangerous passage,  
practicable only for boats, the only safe run is  
between the Long Sault Islands and Barnhardt's

island, all which belong to the United States on  
one side, and the American shore on the other.  
On the other hand, by far the best passage for  
vessels of any depth of water, from Lake Erie  
into the Detroit River, is between Bois Blanc, a  
British island and the Canadian shore. So again  
there are several channels or passages, of differ-  
ent degrees of facility and usefulness, between  
the several islands in the river St. Clair, at or  
near its entry into the lake of that name. In  
these three cases, the treaty provides that all the  
several channels and passages shall be free and  
open to the use of the citizens and subjects of  
both parties.

The treaty obligations subsisting between the  
two countries for the suppression of the African  
slave-trade, and the complaints made to this Gov-  
ernment within the last three or four years, man-  
y of them too well founded, of the visitation,  
seizure, and detention of American vessels on  
that coast, by British cruisers, could not but  
form a delicate and highly important part of the  
negotiations which have now been held.

The early and prominent part which the Gov-  
ernment of the United States has taken for the  
abolition of this unlawful and inhuman traffic is  
well known. By the tenth article of the Treaty  
of Ghent, it is declared the traffic in slaves is ir-  
reconcilable with the principles of humanity and  
justice, and that both His Majesty and the United  
States are desirous of continuing their efforts  
to promote its entire abolition; and it is thereby  
agreed that both the contracting parties shall use  
their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable  
an object. The Government of the United States  
has, by law declared the African slave trade pi-  
racy; and at its suggestion other nations have  
made similar enactments. It has not been want-  
ing in honest and zealous efforts, made in con-  
formity with the wishes of the whole country, to  
accomplish the entire abolition of the traffic in  
slaves upon the African coast; but these efforts  
and those of other countries, directed to the same  
end, have proved, to a considerable degree, un-  
successful. Treaties are known to have been  
entered into some years ago between England  
and France, by which the former power, which  
usually maintains a large naval force on the Af-  
rican station, was authorized to seize and bring  
in for adjudication, vessels found engaged in the  
slave trade under the French flag.

It is known that in December last, a treaty  
was signed in London by the representatives of  
England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria,  
having for its professed object, a strong and uni-  
ted effort of the five powers, to put an end to the  
traffic. The treaty was not officially communi-  
cated to the Government of the United States,  
but its provisions and stipulations are supposed to  
be accurately known to the public. It is un-  
derstood to be not yet ratified on the part of  
France.

No application or request has been made to  
this Government to become party to this Treaty;  
but the course it might take in regard to it has  
excited no small degree of attention and discus-  
sion in Europe, as the principle upon which it is  
founded and the stipulations which it contains,  
have caused warm animadversions and great po-  
litical excitement.

In my message at the commencement of the  
present session of Congress, I endeavored to  
state the principles which this Government sup-  
ports respecting the right of search and the im-  
munity of flags. Desirous of maintaining those  
principles fully, at the same time that existing  
obligations should be fulfilled, I have thought it  
most consistent with the honor and dignity of the  
country, that it should execute its own laws, and  
perform its own obligations, by its own means  
and its own power. The examination or visita-  
tion of the merchant vessels of one nation by the  
cruisers of another, for any purpose except those  
known and acknowledged by the law of nations,  
under whatever restraints or regulations it may  
take place, may lead to dangerous results. It is  
far better by other means, to supersede any sup-  
posed necessity, or any motive for such examina-  
tion or visit. Interference with a merchant  
vessel by an armed cruiser, is always a delicate  
proceeding, apt to touch the point of national  
honor, as well as to effect the interests of individ-  
uals. It has been thought, therefore, expedient,  
not only in accordance with the stipulations of  
the Treaty of Ghent, but at the same time as re-  
moving all pretext on the part of others for vi-  
olating the immunities of the American flag upon  
the seas, as they exist and are defined by the  
law of nations, to enter into the articles now  
submitted to the Senate.

The treaty which I now submit to you, propos-  
es no alteration, mitigation, or modification of  
the rules of the law of other nations. It provides  
simply that each of the two governments shall  
maintain on the coast of Africa a sufficient squad-  
ron to enforce, separately and respectively, the  
laws, rights, and obligations of the two countries,  
for the suppression of the slave trade.

Another consideration of great importance  
has recommended this mode of fulfilling the  
duties and obligations of the country. Our com-  
merce along the western coast of Africa is ex-  
tensive, and supposed to be increasing. There  
is reason to think that in many cases those en-  
gaged in it have met with interruptions and an-  
noyances, caused by the jealousy and instigation  
of rivals engaged in the same trade. Many com-  
plaints on this subject have reached the Govern-  
ment. A respectable naval force on the coast is  
the natural resort and security against further oc-  
currences of this kind.

The surrender to justice of persons who, hav-  
ing committed high crimes, seek an asylum in  
the territories of a neighboring nation, would  
seem to be an act due to the cause of general jus-  
tice and properly belonging to the present state  
of civilization and intercourse. The British



provinces of North America are separated from the States of the Union by a line of several thousand miles, and along portions of this line the amount of population on either side is quite considerable, while the passage of the boundary is always easy.

Offenders against the law on the one side, transfer themselves to the other. Sometimes, with great difficulty, they are brought to justice, but very often they wholly escape. A consciousness of immunity, from the power of avoiding justice in this way, instigates the unprincipled and reckless to the commission of offences, and the peace and good neighborhood of the border are consequently often disturbed.

In the case of offenders fleeing from Canada into the United States, the Governors of States are often applied to for their surrender, and questions of a very embarrassing nature arise from these applications. It has been thought highly important therefore, to provide for the whole case by a proper treaty stipulation. The article on the subject in the proposed treaty is carefully confined to such offences as all men agree to regard as heinous and destructive of the security of life and property. In this careful and specific enumeration of crimes, the object has been to exclude all political offences, or criminal charges arising from wars or intestine commotions. Treason, misprison of treason, libels, desertion from military service, and other offences of a similar character, are excluded.

And, lest some unforeseen inconvenience or unexpected abuse should arise from the stipulation, rendering its continuance, in the opinion of one or both of the parties, not longer desirable, it is left with the power of either to put an end to it at will.

The destruction of the steamboat *Caroline* at Schlosser, four or five years ago, occasioned no small degree of excitement at the time, and became the subject of correspondence between the two governments. The correspondence having been suspended for a considerable period, was renewed in the spring of last year, but no satisfactory result having been arrived at, it was thought proper, though the occurrence had ceased to be fresh and recent; not to omit attention to it on the present occasion. It has only been so far discussed in the correspondence now submitted as it was accomplished by a violation of the territory of the United States. The letter of the British Minister, while he attempts to justify that violation upon the ground of a pressing and overruling necessity, admitting, nevertheless, that even if justifiable, an apology was due for it, and accompanying this acknowledgment with assurances of the sacred regard of his government for the inviolability of national territory, has seemed to me sufficient to warrant forbearance from any further remonstrance against what took place, as an aggression on the soil and territory of the country.

On the subject of the interference of the British authorities in the West Indies; a confident hope is entertained, that the correspondence which has taken place showing the grounds taken by this government, and the engagement entered into by the British Minister, will be found such as to satisfy the just expectation of the people of the United States.

The impressment of seamen from merchant vessels of this country by British cruisers, although not practiced in time of peace, and, therefore, not at present a productive cause of difference and irritation, has, nevertheless, hitherto been so prominent a topic of controversy, and is so likely to bring on renewed contentions at the first breaking out of an European war, that it has been thought the part of wisdom now to take it into serious and earnest consideration. The letter from the Secretary of State to the British minister explains the ground which the government has assumed and the principles which it means to uphold. For the defence of these grounds and the maintenance of these principles, the most perfect reliance is placed on the intelligence of the American people, and on their firmness and patriotism, in whatever touches the honor of the country, or its great and essential interests.

JOHN TYLER.  
Washington, August 11, 1842.

#### CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRITISH SPECIAL MISSION.

Mr. Webster to the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 12, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:—I place in your hands a note received yesterday from Lord Ashburton; it would have been transmitted sooner, but I was not able to read it myself until this morning. I shall have the honor of inviting a conference with you at an early opportunity, being very desirous of making progress in the business in which we are engaged, and satisfied that the various parties in interest are as well prepared now to come to a decision as they are likely to be at any time hereafter.

I have the honor, &c.  
DANIEL WEBSTER.  
The Hon. Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts.

Mr. Webster to the Maine Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 15, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:—You have had an opportunity of reading Lord Ashburton's note to me of the 11th of July. Since that date, I have had full and frequent conferences with him respecting the Northeastern boundary, and believe I understand what is practicable to be done on that subject, so far as he is concerned. In these conferences, he made no positive or binding propositions, though perhaps it would be more desirable, under present circumstances, that such propositions should proceed from the side of the United States. I have reason to believe, however, that he would agree to a line of boundary between the United States and the British provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, such as is described in a paper accompanying this, (marked B), and identified by my signature.

In establishing the line between the monument and the St. John, it is thought necessary to adhere to that run and marked by the surveyors

of the two Governments in 1817 and 1818.—There is no doubt that the line recently run by Major Graham is more entirely accurate; but, being an *ex parte* line, there would be objections to agreeing to it without examination, and thus another survey would become necessary. Grants and settlements, also, have been made in conformity with the former line, and its errors are so considerable that it is not thought that their correction is a sufficient object to disturb these settlements. Similar considerations have had great weight in adjusting the line in other parts of it. The territory in dispute between the two countries contains 12,029 square miles, equal to 7,697,280 acres.

By the line described in the accompanying paper, there will be assigned to the United States 7,015 square miles, equal to 4,489,600 acres; and to England 5,012, equal to 3,207,680 acres.

By the award of the King of the Netherlands, there was assigned to the United States 7,908 square miles, 5,061,120 acres; to England, 4,119 square miles, 2,636,160 acres.

The territory proposed to be relinquished to England, south of the line of the King of the Netherlands, is, as you will see, the mountain range, from the upper part of the St. Francis river to the meeting of the two contested lines of boundary, at the Metjarmette Portage in the highlands, near the source of the St. John. This mountain tract, containing 893 square miles, equal to 571,520 acres. It is supposed to be of no value for cultivation or settlement. On this point you will see, herewith, a letter from Capt. Talcott, who has been occupied two summers in exploring the line of the highlands, and is intimately acquainted with the territory. The line leaves to the United States between the base of the hills and the left bank of the St. John's, and lying along the river, a territory of 657,280 acres, embracing, without doubt, all the valuable land south of the St. Francis and west of St. John.—Of the general division of territory, it is believed, and it may be safely said, that while the portion remaining with the United States is, in quantity, seven twelfths, in value it is at least four fifths of the whole.

Nor is it supposed that the possession of the mountain region is of any importance, in connection with the defence of the country, or any military operations. It lies below all the accustomed practical passages for troops into and out of Lower Canada; that is to say, the Chaudiere, Lake Champlain, Richelieu, and the St. Lawrence. If an army with its material could possibly pass into Canada, over these mountains, it would only find itself on the bank of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, and, on the other hand, it is not conceivable that an invading enemy from Lower Canada would attempt a passage in this direction, leaving the Chaudiere on one hand and the route by Madawaska on the other.

If this line shall be agreed to, on the part of the United States, I suppose that the British minister would, as an equivalent, stipulate, first, for the use of the river St. John, for the conveyance of the timber growing on any of its branches, to tide water, free from all discriminate tolls, impositions, or disabilities of any kind, the timber enjoying all the privileges of British colonial timber. All opinions concur, that this privilege of navigation must greatly enhance the value of the territory and the timber growing thereon, and prove exceedingly useful to the people of Maine. Second, that Rouse's Point, in Lake Champlain, and the lands heretofore supposed to be within the limits of New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, but which a correct ascertainment of the 45th parallel of latitude shows to be in Canada, should be surrendered to the United States.

It is probable also, that the disputed line of boundary in Lake Superior might be so adjusted as to leave a disputed island within the United States.

The cessions on the part of England would ensure partly to the benefit of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, but principally to the United States. The consideration on the part of England, for making them, would be the manner agreed upon for adjusting the Eastern boundary. The price of the cession, therefore, whatever it might be, would in fairness belong to the two States interested in the manner of that adjustment.

Under the influence of these considerations, I am authorized to say, that if the commissioners of the two States assent to the line described in the accompanying paper, the United States will undertake to pay these States the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided between them in equal moieties; and, also, to undertake for the settlement and payment of the expenses incurred by those States for the maintenance of the civil posse; and, also, for a survey which it was found necessary to make.

The line suggested, with the compensations and equivalents which have been stated, is now submitted for your consideration. That it is all which might have been hoped for, looking to the strength of the American claim, can hardly be said. But, as the settlement of a controversy of such duration is a matter of high importance, as equivalents of undoubted value are offered, as longer postponement and delay would lead to further inconvenience, and to the incurring of farther expenses, and as no better occasion, or perhaps any other occasion, for settling the boundary by agreement, and on the principle of equivalents, is ever likely to present itself, the Government of the United States hope that the commissioners of the two States will find it to be consistent with their duty to assent to the line proposed, and to the terms and conditions attending the proposition.

The President has felt the deepest anxiety for an amicable settlement of the question, in a manner honorable to the country, and such as should preserve the rights and interests of the States concerned. From the moment of the announcement of Lord Ashburton's mission, he has sedulously endeavored to pursue a course the most respectful towards the States, and the most useful to their interests, as well as the most becoming to the character and dignity of the Government. He will be happy, if the result shall be such as will satisfy Maine and Massachusetts, as well as the rest of the country. With these sentiments on the part of the President, and with the conviction that no more advantageous arrangement can be made, the subject is now referred

to the grave deliberation of the commissioners.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.  
To the Hon. the Commissioners of Maine.\*

\*Same, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Commissioners of Massachusetts.

B.  
Beginning at the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, as designated by the commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of 1794, between the Government of the United States and Great Britain; thence north, following the exploring line run and marked by the surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent to its intersection with the river St. John, and to the middle of the main channel of the said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis, thence up the middle of the channel of said river, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on the northwest branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, then the said point shall be made to recede down the said river to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said dividing highlands;—thence in a straight line, in a course about south, eight degrees west, to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 25 intersects the southwest branch of the St. John; thence southerly, by the said branch, to the source thereof, in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage; thence down along the said highland around the headwaters of Indian stream, and so on to the highlands which divide that stream on the one hand, and Hall's stream on the other; thence south, along the said highlands till the line thus run intersects the old line of the boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins, previous to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other, as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

Captain Talcott to Mr. Webster.

Washington, July 14, 1842.

SIR:—The territory within the lines mentioned by you contains eight hundred and ninety three square miles, equal to five hundred and seventy one thousand five hundred and twenty acres. It is a long and narrow tract upon the mountains or highlands, the distance from Lake Pohenagamook to the Metjarmette portage being one hundred and ten miles. The territory is barren, and without timber of value, and I should estimate that nineteen parts out of twenty are unfit for cultivation. Along eighty miles of this territory, the highlands throw up into irregular eminences, of different heights, and, though observing a general northeast and southwest direction, are not brought well into line. Some of these elevations are over three thousand feet above the sea.

The formation is primitive siliceous rock, with slate resting upon it, around the base. Between the eminences are morasses and swamps, throughout the beds of moss, of luxuriant growth, rest on and cover the rocks and earth beneath. The growth is such as is usual in mountain regions on the continent, in high latitudes. On some of the ridges and eminences, birch and maple are found; on others, spruce and fir; and in the swamps spruce intermixed with cedar; but the wood, every where, is insignificant, and of stunted growth. It will readily be seen, therefore, that for cultivation, or as capable of furnishing the means of human subsistence, the lands are of no value.

I am sir, your obedient servant,  
A. TALCOTT, Commissioner.  
Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

Commissioners of Massachusetts to Mr. Webster.

Washington, July 20, 1842.

SIR:—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 15th July, addressed to us as commissioners of Massachusetts, authorized to act in their behalf in the settlement of the controversy concerning the Northeastern boundary of the United States. The proposal therein presented for our assent, in behalf of the Government we represent to the establishment of the conventional boundary indicated in your communication, and upon the terms and equivalents therein set forth, has received our careful consideration, and without further delay we submit the following reply:

After the many interviews which we have had the pleasure to hold with you during the progress of the negotiations which is drawing to its close, it is unnecessary for us to express our full concurrence in the sentiment, that the line suggested, with its compensation and equivalents, is not all of which might have been hoped for, in view of the strength of the American claim to the territory in dispute. But inasmuch as in the progress of a negotiation, conducted with great deliberation, every proposition has been put forth, which every party, in whatever manner and to whatever extent it may be interested, has been disposed to submit for consideration and adoption, and the ultimate point has been reached, at which negotiation must result in a compact, or the interruption of further effort for its accomplishment, we proceed to discharge the remaining duty which is devolved upon us.

We are fully aware of the importance of the act that we are called upon to perform. It is not less than the relinquishment, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of territory which she always claimed to be a part of her possessions, and to which she has a clear and indisputable title. So strong is the conviction of the right of Massachusetts and Maine to the undisturbed enjoyment of the land constituting what is called the disputed territory, by force of the treaty which

terminated the war of the Revolution, that she would prefer an appeal to the same arbitration by which the acknowledgment of her right was originally obtained, to a surrender, without just equivalent, of any portion of their territory.—Still, she is aware that the government and people of the United States desire to preserve peace and friendly relations with other nations, so long as they can be maintained with honor, by concessions which, not a just policy alone, but that which is liberal and magnanimous, may require. She partakes of the common spirit, and its influence pervades all her actions throughout this negotiation.

There are other considerations of weight in the decision of this question. Though the titles of Massachusetts to the lands in dispute is believed to be perfect, it is not to be overlooked that they have been the subjects of controversy through many years; that attempts by negotiation and through the intervention of an umpire have been unsuccessfully made, to extinguish a conflicting claim; and that the nations which are now seeking by renewed negotiation to put a period to the protracted strife, while desiring peace, have been brought to the verge of destructive war, through dissensions accident to a disputed boundary. Should this negotiation fail of a successful issue, the alternative offered is a renewed submission of our rights to the determination of others. Past experience enforces the belief that other years must elapse and great inconveniences be felt, before a decision can be obtained, and the same monitor suggests the obvious truth, that however the title of Massachusetts and Maine, and of the United States, may be firmly established in justice, it is not equally certain that it would be confirmed by the tribunal from whose decision, whatever it might be, no appeal could honorably be taken.

But the considerations which most powerfully impel the State of Massachusetts to acquiesce in the terms for a treaty, that your communication indicates, are the known desire of the people of the United States for a speedy settlement of the vexed question of the boundary, and the request of the general Government, expressed through its constitutional organs, that Massachusetts would yield her consent to an arrangement which that government deems to be reasonable. The State we have the honor to represent would be slow to disappoint the hopes of the nation, and reluctant to reject terms which the government of the United States urges her to accept, as being compatible in the estimation of that government, with the interest of the State, and essential to the complete adjustment of difficulties, which the security of national peace demands.

Whether the national boundary suggested by you be suitable or unsuitable, whether the compensations that Great Britain offers to the United States for the territory conceded to her be adequate or inadequate, and whether the treaty which shall be effected shall be honorable to the country or incompatible with its rights and dignity, are questions, not for Massachusetts, but the General Government, upon its responsibility to the whole country, to decide. It is for this State to determine for what equivalents they will relinquish to the United States her interest in certain lands in the disputed territory, so that they may be made available to the Government of the United States, in the establishment of the Northeastern boundary, and in a general settlement of all matters in controversy between Great Britain and the United States.

In this view of the subject, and with the understanding that the words "nearest point of the highlands," in your description of the proposed line of boundary, is meant the nearest point of the crest of the highlands; that the right to the free transportation thereupon of all products of the soil as well as of the forest; and that the pecuniary compensation to be paid by the Federal Government to the State of Massachusetts shall be increased to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the State of Massachusetts, through her commissioners, hereby relinquish to the United States her interests in the lands which will be excluded from the dominion of the United States by the establishment of the boundary aforesaid.

We have the honor to be,  
With the greatest respect,  
Your obedient servants,  
ABBOTT LAWRENCE,  
JOHN MILLS,  
CHARLES ALLEN.  
Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.  
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN VERMONT.

As the whigs have crowded so artfully and so successfully because they were not to be routed at defeated in Vermont, we could not find it in our soul to throw a damper over their satisfaction.—But it is due to truth to let the facts be known. Here they are, in brief.

SENATE. The democrats have fourteen, and the federalists sixteen. Last year the former had nine and the federalists twenty one.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN—FIVE.

HOUSE. The democrats have one hundred and three, the federalists one hundred and twenty-six, and the abolitionists one. Last year we had eighty-nine, the federalists one hundred and forty, and the abolitionists one.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN—NINETEEN.

Whig Deceit, Piety, and Eloquence.—At the recent whig meeting in Albany, Mr. Caruthers, a member of Congress from Tennessee, spoke of President Tyler, whom he helped sing into office in 1840, as follows:—

"When Judas Iscariot betrayed his Master, he had the magnanimity to go out and hang himself. When Benedict Arnold sold his country, he had the decency to run away. But there is John Tyler: he will not die, he will not resign, nor will he hang himself, nor run away. I do not wish to have him assassinated. Oh no!—But if God in his providence should think proper to take him hence, we, my friends, should be among the last to mourn."

The Democracy can have no confidence in a Cabinet that contains Daniel Webster, Walter Forward, and John C. Spencer. When will the President awake to a sense of the danger which environs him?—*Salmon Advertiser.*

Reasons.—Gen. Scott, in the annexed extract from a letter to a friend in Ohio, intimates that it is "neither or nothing" with him, in relation to the Presidency. He says:—

"I have been, in many indirect ways, within seven months, operated upon with a view to induce me to consent to be named for the Vice Presidency on the ticket of a very distinguished statesman. I have invariably answered that I had neither claims nor pretensions upon the Presidency or the Vice Presidency; that I was quite indifferent to the first, and that nothing could induce me to think of the second place.—But if nominated by a regular national convention for the Presidency, that I certainly should accept the honor, if I got not a vote in the Union."

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 4, 1842.

#### ELECTION RETURNS.—OXFORD COUNTY.

	Fairfield	Robinson	Appleton
18 towns	2144	714	329
In our last	67	51	25
Andover	236	30	1
Bethel	122	50	
Disfield	136	119	
Ramford	35	22	9
Glen	38	6	
Barn	143	13	
Marble	30		
Barbury	21	2	1
Letter R	83	4	
Newry	8	4	
Howards Gore	20	2	
Lake Settlement	9		
Andover Surplus	17		
Freeburg Acety Grant	12		
Holmes	24		
No. 2 west	11	4	
	3358	1035	350

It will be seen by the above returns that Fairfield's majority, thus far, is more than TWENTY THREE times over Robinson, and about 2000 over Federalism and Abolition united. Seven Towns and Plantations remain to be heard from, which will swell our majority 200 more. There are five Towns and Plantations in Oxford that give not one Federal vote.—There are eleven Towns that give SIX Democratic to 58 Federal votes, and fifteen Towns and Plantations that give 1510 Democratic to 160 Federal votes.

Our County Officers are all chosen by overwhelming majorities, varying but little from the gubernatorial vote. The three Senators from this District are elected by nearly 3000 MAJORITY.

'Tis with pride and exultation when we speak of the unyielding devotion of the independent yeomanry of Old Oxford to Democratic principles. At every crisis from the days of the Embargo to the present time, her political faith has stood as firm and unshaken as her everlasting mountains. Cumberland may shout this year at the brilliancy of the "Star in the East," but we recollect in 1840, her "STAR" was dimmed, beclouded and totally eclipsed by the fumes of "Hard Cider," while the Old NORTH STAR gave a steady, safe and constant light.

Senators Elected.—Oxford, 3; York, 3; Cumberland, 4; Lincoln, 4; Penobscot, 4; Piscataquis, 1—making 19 in all.

In Hancock and Washington districts, and also in Arnoostook district, entitled to 4,—although not fully heard from, the Democratic candidates are undoubtedly elected.

In Waldo, Franklin and Somerset districts, entitled to 6,—there is no choice.

In Kennebec, as to one there is no choice; and whether the other two take their seats, will depend on the decision of the Senate.

#### Representatives Elected, so far as heard from.

	Democrats	Federalists
Oxford	7	1
York	10	1
Cumberland	9	3
Lincoln	8	4
Hancock	7	
Washington	7	
Kennebec	9	7
Penobscot	9	1
Somerset	7	3
Waldo	1	
Franklin	1	
Piscataquis	2	
Arnoostook	2	
	69	19

POSTLAND. At the second trial in this city on Monday the 22d ult. for two Representatives, no issue was effected. The federal ticket ran about ahead.

BOUNDARY CORRESPONDENCE. We commence this week the publication of the correspondence between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster and the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, which preceded the signing of the late Treaty with Great Britain. It is all of it interesting, but much too voluminous for publication entire in our columns. We will, however endeavor to furnish our readers with the most material portion of it.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE UNDER MR. TYLER.—The federal whigs are in an awful state of suspense throughout the country. We mean more particularly those who received the reward for their laborious services in the "hard cider campaign," in the shape of office,—which once in possession of they supposed they supposed they had a lien on for four years, at least. Their pleasant meditations on this score were never once broken in upon by the thought that a man of their own choice would apply the proscription axe, and take from them the reward of all their hard labor in the service of "Typercanoe and Tyler too," to bring about a change in the administration. But a wonderful change has come over their spirits of late. Their airy dreams are likely to prove but the baseless fabric of a vision. The dreadful axe, which they used to laugh to see wielded at the necks of those whose places they were to supply, has been swung at their own devoted necks; and by that same "Tyler too," whose name was in all the choruses of the multitude of "log cabin melodies," sung before the late Presidential Election. It is not, however, much to be wondered at that these federal office-holders look wild with apprehension and stand agast with fear, when the news—borne on every breeze—is sounded in their ears of the

summary removal of the appointment of the old incumbent whiggery as a premises of the "Old rallying cry," is reacting

The federal party has been lately removed from Philadelphia, deprecating the sympathy of the people, provoking their indignation

So far as we were caused by his refusal to dine in the Union time in abusing and they were indebted to the

erts does not state but he admits that Henry Clay, who Congress down to constantly abusing who acts of his administration, rather than to keep such men

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moral. So far from rising from a state of declined to the opinion

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# EMOCRAT.

BER 4, 1842.

## —OXFORD COUNTY.

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...ebster and the Commis-  
...achusetts, which proce-  
...eatsy with Great Britain.  
...much too voluminous for  
...s. We will, however  
...ers with the most mate-

...UNDER MR. TYLER.—

...awful state of suspense  
...mean more particularly  
...for their laborious ser-  
...paign, in the shape of  
...in of they supposed  
...on for four years, at  
...ions on this score were  
...the thought that a man  
...ly the proscriptive axe,  
...of all their hard labor  
...and Tyler too," to bring  
...ration. But a wonder-  
...spirits of late. Tyler  
...but the baseness fabric  
...e, which they used to  
...of those whose places  
...wing at their own de-  
... "Tyler too," whose  
...of the multitude of "log  
...the late Presidential E-  
...uch to be wondered at  
...ed in their ears of the

summary removal of some good staunch ciderer, and  
the appointment of some Democrat, or re-instatement  
of the old incumbent in his place. Truly the hopes of  
whiggery are as baseless as the realization of their  
promises of the "two dollars a day, and roast beef."  
Their old rallying cry, "a change for the sake of a  
change," is reacting upon themselves.

The federal papers are publishing a long address  
to the public from Jonathan Roberts, who has been  
lately removed from the office of Collector for the port  
of Philadelphia, drawn up no doubt for the purpose of  
exciting the sympathies of the public for himself, and  
provoking their indignation against the President.

So far as we can learn, Mr. Roberts' removal was  
caused by his refusing to dismiss some of his subor-  
dinates in the Custom House, who employed their  
time in abusing and vilifying the Government to which  
they were indebted for their daily bread. Mr. Rob-  
erts does not state each to have been their conduct,  
but he admits they were among the warm partisans of  
Henry Clay, who are every where, from the Halls of  
Congress down to the lowest drunkery in the land,  
constantly abusing the President and misrepresenting  
the acts of his administration. If Mr. Roberts chose  
to keep such men as these for his associates and as-  
sistants, rather than retain the confidence of the Gov-  
ernment by dismissing them from employment, we see  
not that he has any reason to complain at his own dis-  
charge. We cannot see that the whigs will be likely  
to make much political capital from Mr. Roberts' re-  
moval. So far from feeling any sympathy for him a-  
rising from a statement of his grievances, we are in-  
clined to the opinion of the Boston Courier on the sub-  
ject, that "a man who accepts an office, which he has  
no right to claim, voluntarily puts himself in subjec-  
tion to the whims, caprices, and perhaps resentments  
of his patron, and has no business to utter a word of  
complaint when removed."

However, let the Clay whigs whine over their dis-  
capitated friends, and let the Tyler whigs go on their  
way rejoicing, for the fate of both, we opine, will be  
much like that of the Kilkenny cats, who ate each other  
up, all but the tips of their tails.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY, A CASE IN POINT. A few  
years ago when Gov. Seward of New York refused to  
comply with a requisition from the Gov. of Virginia  
and deliver up two men charged with abducting slaves  
from the latter State, and assigned as a reason for his  
non-compliance with the requisition that he did not  
consider the act of which the two men were accused  
a crime, all the federal papers north of the Potomac  
approved the course of the New York Governor,  
and applauded him for a independence in asserting his  
right of judging whether the accusation amounted to  
a crime or not. But now, when Governors Cleveland  
of Connecticut and Hubbard of New Hampshire, re-  
fuse to comply with the requisition of the acting Gov-  
ernor of Rhode Island, for a man accused of treason  
for attempting to perform the duties of an office to  
which he had been called by the vote of more than  
six thousand of his fellow citizens, acting under the  
provisions of a Constitution ratified by more than a  
majority of the male inhabitants of the State over 21  
years of age, those two Governors are denied, by the  
same federal presses, the right of judging whether or  
not the acts charged against the accused, constitute a  
crime within the meaning of the United States Consti-  
tution; and Governors Cleveland and Hubbard are  
branded with the epithets of *abettors of treason* and  
*justifiers of rebellion* by the very party and self-same  
presses which justified the conduct of Gov. Seward.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.—The whig and abolition consti-  
tuents of this individual gave him a public reception  
on his return from Washington. He was received in  
a meeting house and greeted with an address, to which  
he replied in his usual vehement style, telling his au-  
dience the most pitiful stories of the heroics of the  
South, and frightening them with a recitation of the  
"bloody bones" of nullification; and of the idea still  
cherished at the South of the annexation of Texas to  
the Union. Whether he explained away his motion  
for a dissolution of that Union he now so hypocriti-  
cally fears may be jeopardized—or, his appeal to the  
"God of Battles" to put down John Tyler—or, his  
calling Wise a "demon of hell," is not stated.

Now that he is at home, among those who seem to  
like him so well, it is undoubtedly the wish of the  
country that he should remain there during the re-  
mainder of his life.

Every new election requires a new "Lila of Henry  
Clay." It has already run through as many versions  
as there are editions of Robinson Crusoe; but it is  
labor lost on the part of his friends—Henry Clay can  
never be President of the United States with the con-  
sent of the people.

The Pittsburgh Sun takes pleasure in endorsing the  
doctrine of "The Millenites," that on the first of April  
1843, the world will be stopped, for the purpose of  
having the axes at the north and south poles greased.

We are also gratified in being able to state, that in  
order to test a new invention, that lard oil will be used  
in the greasing process. It is supposed that the grease  
formerly used has not been good, and that the axle at  
the North Pole has taken fire, which caused the ap-  
pearance lately of the Aurora Borealis.

"The hand of the diligent maketh rich." The New-  
buryport Herald relates of two factory girls at Rowley,  
Mass. who are this season having a handsome dwelling  
house built from the savings of their earnings in the  
mills; and that too at a time when the idle, the careless  
and the dissipated, having wasted their substance, the  
cry of hard times and poverty is resounding through half  
the habitations in the land.

An exchange paper says—Parson Miller has succeed-  
ed in terribly frightening one simple old lady down east.  
"Oh heavens!" cried she the other day, "if the world  
does come to an end what shall I do for snuff?"

Mr. Clay at home.—Last year the Democrats were a-  
ble to elect only 26 of the 100 members of the Kentucky  
House of Representatives, while the whigs chose 74.  
This year the Democrats have chosen 43 to the whigs  
57. "Stop that Ball!"

"Fraid he spoils.—A wag, reading that the whigs of  
Syracuse, N. Y. had presented Mr. Clay with 30 Bibles of  
salt, remarked that they probably thought he wouldn't  
keep 'em till elected President.—Says some one so long  
as that!"

## THE NEW TARIFF.

We select the following as the most important items,  
with the rates of duties imposed:—

Wool, 3 cts per lb and 30 per cent ad valorem.  
Woolen cloths in general, 40 cents.  
Carpeting, Wilton, Saxony, &c. 65 cts per square yd.  
Turkey carpeting, 65 cents per square yard.  
Venetian and ingrain carpeting, 30 cts. per square yd.  
Woolen blankets, 25 to 50 per cent ad valorem.  
Woolen and worsted yarns and hose 30 per cent.  
Flannels, hosiery, bays, &c. 14 cts per square yd.  
Ready made clothing, hats, boots, &c. 50 per cent.  
Cotton goods in general, 30 per cent ad valorem.  
Silk manufactures in general, \$2.50 per lb.  
Silk or satin shoes, 50 cents per pair.  
Silk or satin boots and booties, 75 cents per pair.  
Leather manufactures, \$40 per ton.  
Tanned cables and cordage, 5 cents per lb.  
Yarns and twines of hemp, 6 cents per lb.  
Cotton bagging, 4 cents per square yd.  
Sail duck, 7 cents per square yard.  
Russia sheeting, 25 per cent ad valorem.  
Linen cloths and grass cloths, 25 per cent ad valorem.  
Painted carpets or floor cloths, 35 cts ad valorem.  
Common oil-cloths, 10 cents per square yard.  
Iron in bars or bolts, \$17 to \$35 per ton.  
Iron in pigs, \$9 per ton.  
Iron castings in general, 1 cent per lb.  
Iron and steel wire, 5 to 11 cents per lb.  
Brass and copper wire, 25 per cent ad valorem.  
Nail plates and nail rods, 12 cents per lb.  
Iron chains in general, 30 per cent ad valorem.  
Iron spikes and nails, 3 cents per lb.  
Iron axletrees and Machinery, 5 cents per lb.  
Saws—mill, pit, and cross-cut, \$1 each.  
Tacks, brads and springs, 5 cents per lb.  
Musket, or carbine, \$1.50 each.  
Axes, chisels, and other cutting tools, 30 per cent ad val.  
Shovels, hoes, steeledays, and other hand ware, do.  
Hats and bonnets of straw, chip, &c. 35 per cent.  
Feathers of all kinds, 25 per cent ad valorem.  
Hair cloth, setting, braids, &c. 25 per cent.  
India rubber, cloth, webbing, &c. 35 per cent.  
Clocks, and all imitation jewelry, 25 per cent.  
Gold and silver manufactures, 30 per cent.  
Rough lumber—planks, staves and timber, 25 per ct.  
Planed boards, and all manufactures of wood, 30 pr ct.  
Carriages, musical instruments, canes, &c. 30 per ct.  
Cabinet furniture, chairs and other woods, 30 per ct.  
Marble manufactures, 30 per cent.  
Fancy boxes, combs, baskets, 25 per cent.  
Brushes, brooms, buttons, and toys, 30 per cent.  
White and red lead, 4 cents per lb.  
Ochres, and whiting, 1 cent per lb.  
Paper—bank, letter, and drawing, 17 cents per lb.  
Footstep, post and writing paper, 15 cents per lb.  
Paper hangings, 35 per cent ad valorem.  
Stationery general, 25 per cent ad valorem.  
Books (English) in general, 30 cents per lb.  
Fancy soaps—Windsor, Castile, &c. 30 per cent.  
Bread, one dollar per gallon.  
Spirits in general, 60 to 65 cents per gallon.  
Ale, porter, and beer, 20 cents per gallon.  
Cigars of all kinds, 40 cents per lb.

Boston and Maine Railroad.—The Dover Enquirer in  
an article on this subject says:—"This road is now in a  
very flourishing condition. The receipts for the months  
of July and August were upwards of \$25,000. Ar-  
rangements are making for extending it immediately into  
the State of Maine to unite with the Portland, Saco and  
Portland Railroad. Proposals, it is said, have been  
made by the latter company for uniting the two roads  
at South Berwick, on terms satisfactory to both com-  
panies."

The Bank of France has in her vaults 800 barrels of  
five franc pieces, each barrel containing 50,000 francs or  
about \$10,000. The gold is packed away in leaden ca-  
ses, containing 20,000 francs or 1000 francs each—in the  
neighborhood of \$4,000,000 in each case; and it is re-  
presented that an entire apartment of the vaulted depart-  
ment is filled with these cases, some of which have not  
been opened for forty years.

The New Bedford Register states that among other  
items of expense incurred and charged to the State by  
the Charter King of Rhode Island, is a re-  
presentation of the ancient relic of British sovereignty, "one for 2000  
glasses of liquor furnished the King's troops by one grog  
seller."

The estimation in which "country" holds the intelli-  
gence of the people.—Governor Corwin of Ohio, is re-  
ported to have lately said, that "many people in this  
country believed that the Constitution of the U. States  
was made by King George the third." If Corwin be-  
lieves the people to be so constitutionally ignorant it  
seems to be wondered at that he expects to influence their  
votes by the "fandangles" of cookin' whiggery.

The British and the Chinese.—A letter from Macao  
dated in April last, written by an officer on board the  
French corvette the Danaid, contains the following,  
which is found in the Paris papers:—

"The result of this campaign has been that the  
English are at present in possession of five important  
points, Hong Kong, Amoy, Chusan, Chinghai, and  
Ningpo; that the commerce of 40 millions of inhabi-  
tants of the four maritime provinces of the Celestial  
Empire are in their hands; and that these conquests  
have been made with 4000 men and 16 men-of-war, of  
which the fitting out has cost considerable sums."

Well Said.—"Husband, I don't know where that boy  
got his bad temper—not from me I'm sure."  
"No my dear—for I don't perceive that you've lost  
any!"

## MARRIED.

In Augusta, Mr. Daniel Cook to Miss Mary Gill.  
In Waterville, Mr. John Ranstead to Miss Hephah  
B. Ellis.

## DIED.

In Turner, Mrs. Eunice, wife of Col. N. Chase,  
aged 40.  
In Hallowell, 13th inst. Mr. Solomon Stewart, aged  
68.

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Oct.

1st, 1842.  
Bewker James  
Bolster David  
Briggs Alanson  
Bolster Charlotte E  
Billings M  
Beare Judith  
Caldwell John  
Crocker Thomas  
Caldwell Levi B  
Cushman Elias  
Chase Peter  
Curtis Kingsbury D  
Dean Lucinda  
Deering John F  
Fogg Simon J  
Fuller Nathaniel  
Haines Albert  
Jackson Jairo J  
Kyle Charity  
Landers Jane S  
Marston Eben  
Mastin Lucetia B  
McCall Theran  
Mixer Wm L  
McCallister Alvin  
Prince John C  
Ryerson Gustman S  
Ripley Jesse  
Ripley Hannah  
Snell & Harris  
Sweet Isaac  
Seave Wm  
Stevens Rufus S  
Swan Foxwell  
Shaw Jairo  
Shaw & Howe S  
Shaw Betsey  
Twitthell Harriet F  
Taylor James  
Thayer Alexander  
SIMEON NORRIS, P. M.

## Notice.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my  
son, GEORGE W. FERRY, the remainder of his time  
to act and trade for himself. I shall therefore claim  
none of his wages nor pay any debts he may contract  
after this date.  
ENOCK FERRY.  
Attest—J. L. Rawson,  
Rumford, June 13, 1842. \*3w22

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County  
of Oxford.

THE undersigned respectfully represent, that the  
County road leading from the Widow John P.  
Smith's house in Denmark to Isaac Dyer's house in  
Baldwin in the County of Cumberland is very circuit-  
ous and hilly, and by laying out a new road from said  
Widow Smith's, commencing at the County road near  
Widow Smith's house and running in a southerly  
direction in the most practical place, intersecting said  
County road leading by Isaac Dyer's house in said Den-  
mark, and to continue on or near said road last men-  
tioned in a southeasterly direction to near the head of Great  
Hancock Pond, to the northerly line of Lot No. 19 in  
the town of Sebago, which is the County line between  
the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and from thence  
to continue in the most practical route in a southerly  
direction, crossing said Lot No. 19, and on, by, or near  
Chandler Davis' and James Dabb's Farms in said Seba-  
go in the County of Cumberland, to intersect the Coun-  
ty Road near the Town House in said Sebago, and from  
thence to make such alterations in said County road  
last mentioned as in your opinions see fit and proper in  
the most practical places until you intersect the County  
road leading from Hiram Bridge (so called) to Standish  
corner, near said Isaac Dyer's house in said Baldwin  
will avoid said hills and very much shorten the distance  
of said road.—We therefore request your Hon. Board to  
examine said route as soon as may be, and cause the  
same to be located if your Honors see cause.  
Dated at Denmark, August 27, 1842.  
NATHANIEL HEAD, & 80 others.

## STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

Court of County Commissioners, September Term, 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence hav-  
ing been received that the petitioners are responsi-  
ble and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth  
in said Petition, It is Ordered, That the County Com-  
missioners of the County of Cumberland be requested to  
meet the Commissioners of this County at the house of  
the Widow J. P. Smith in said Denmark in said County  
of Oxford, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of No-  
vember next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of  
hearing the parties and witnesses in said matter, and  
Petition; immediately after which view a hearing of the  
parties and their witnesses will be had, and such further  
measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners  
shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered,  
that notice be given to all persons and corporations in-  
terested in such alterations in said County road last men-  
tioned, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this  
Order thereon to be served upon the Chairman of the  
County Commissioners of said county of Cumberland, and  
upon the respective clerks of towns to which said com-  
pleted route passes, and also posted up in three pub-  
lic places in each of said towns, and published in the  
papers of each of said towns, and in the Eastern Ar-  
gus, a newspaper printed in the County of Cumberland,  
all of said notices to be served, posted up, and published  
thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that  
all corporations and persons interested may attend and  
be heard if they see cause.  
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.  
A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.  
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

## Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:  
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auc-  
tion, at the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 23d  
day of November next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Store  
of Jonathan S. Farrington in Lovell—All the right the  
ABRAHAM ANDREWS, Jr. and STEPHEN AN-  
DREWS have to redeem to redeem the following de-  
scribed Estates and Lots and parts of Lots of Land, viz:  
Greenwood, where said Andrews, Jr. and Andrews, Jr. are  
County of Oxford, adjoining National Park Farm, Lot  
No. 11, in the 5th Division in said Sweden.—The  
Stand that Abraham Andrews, Jr. formerly lived on, and  
owed, it being a part of Lot No. 2, in the 3d Division of  
Lovell, containing 1 1/2 acres more or less, and  
being the same that Daniel Eastman, Jr. now lives on.  
Also, a part of the third Range of Lots, in the 3d  
Division of Lovell, in said county, containing 1/2 acre,  
being a part of Lot No. 2, in the 3d Division of Lovell  
and the same that was conveyed to Stephen An-  
drews by Joshua Whiting by Deed dated December 29th,  
1830, the same being subject to a Mortgage to Benjamin  
Webster, dated June 25, 1833, as per Deed recorded in  
the District Registry at Fryeburg in said county, Feb.  
15, 1837, folio 372 & 373.  
Also, a part of the 4th Division of Lovell in said county, containing a-  
bout 63 acres, belonging to the original right of Benjamin  
Barker, who is now dead, and the same being subject to  
a Mortgage to John Perley in said county, Feb. 15, 1837,  
folio 377 & 378.

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